

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, August 5, to Friday, August 12, 1737.

A Continuation of the MEMORIAL relating to the TOBACCO-TRADE.

HOWEVER great the Advantages prov'd to flow from this *Project* may be, yet it would be to no Purpose, if these Advantages were attended with Inconveniences equivalent; or if the *Plan* it self was impracticable in the Execution: All the reasonable Objections, which can be made against it, may be reduc'd to One of these Two Heads; and I shall be very far, either from dissembling or extenuating any of those, that have hitherto come to my Knowledge.

First, It may be thought extraordinary, I propose no more than 2 Pence per Pound at London, since, as it is pretended, the Tobacco has never yet been sold under 2 Pence Farthing, in that Port, to the French: Suppose this to be so in Fact; (tho' it is refuted by many Accounts of Sale made to the French for these last Two Years,) yet that Objection falls of itself, it, as has already been demonstrated, 2 Pence paid at London, conform to this *Proposal*, is more valuable to the Planter, than 2 Pence Farthing, as the Trade now stands: But on the most unfavourable Computation for this Scheme, there was found a Difference of One Pound Two Shillings, gain'd by the Planter, upon the Sale of one only Hog-head, at 2 Pence per Pound, more than he gain'd for the same Hog-head, when sold at 2 Pence Farthing, in the ordinary Way.

If, besides the said Surplus, the cutting off the Loss of Weight, be any considerable Gain to the Planter; if the Diminution of Freight, and of petty Charges, the Certainty of the Sale, and immediate Payment, are all Advantages that must be added; it will appear, that this *Proposal* is far more in Favour of the Planter, than of the Farmers: For tho' they may seem, (supposing them not able to reduce the Price of Tobacco at London,) to gain a Farthing in the Pound by it, yet if the Expence of this Voyage, the extraordinary Charges they must be at in London, of Cooperage, and Entry outwards, &c. the Support of Commissioners here, &c. are computed; it will be found they have not 1 8th of a Penny per Pound clear: (d) So that the greatest Advantage they can propose to themselves by the Success of this Scheme, is the Hope of encouraging the Planters, and of having better Tobacco than formerly.

Secondly, It is also objected, that 2 Pence Farthing is a very low Price; it appearing, by many of the late Accounts of Sale, that some Tobacco has been sold at 2 Pence 5 8ths, and even at 3 Pence per Pound; that therefore, if a Computation were made for several Years last past, the Medium should exceed 2 Pence Farthing. But this Objection is as unfair, as if I should conclude, that because some of the Virginia and Maryland Tobacco has been sold those last Years, under 3 Half-pence per Pound at London; therefore, the Medium must be below 2 Pence. The Tobacco here spoken of, is of the dull, heavy Kind, proper for France, and generally sold for the Two last Years, some at 1 Pence

Farthing; and a great deal at 2 Pence 1 8th, 2 Pence and 1 Penny 7 8ths, per Pound; as may be proved by Accounts of Sale now to be seen at Annapolis, and several other Places, of Virginia and Maryland. As to the pretended Medium, if the Computation was made from the first Exportation of Tobacco from this Country for France; it would be found, that 2 Pence for that Species which is consum'd in that Kingdom, is a very just Medium.

Thirdly, It is objected, That tho' 2 Pence Farthing be not the lowest Price that the Tobacco, fit for France, has hitherto been sold for at London, the Planters have however, on their Side, the Chance for some Years at least of raising the Price; and that by Fixing the Price at an Equivalent so low, they should tie up their own Hands, from making Use of such a Chance when it offers. But if it is duly considered, that in all Commerce, there are certain Beginnings, Progress, or Advancement, and Declinings; and that the Fall of the Price of this Commodity to the Point it is now at in London, is not the Effect of Chance, or of Too great an Abundance in the Quantity; but rather, of the Union of a powerful Company, who is under a Necessity of not purchasing above, but below that Price it possible; and an Effect of that Necessity the Merchants are always under, of selling the Tobacco within a limited Time, in order to save the Payment of the Duties, and answer the Demands of the Planters; as also, the moral Impossibility of such an Harmony subsisting long among them, as can always subsist in a Company. If these Considerations are thoroughly weigh'd, it will, I believe, be readily acknowledged, that if the Planters have any Reason to hope, that they shall be able to maintain the Price of their Tobacco at 2 Pence Farthing, or to raise it above that Price, the Farmers have more and much better Reasons to expect, that they shall be able to keep it at that Price, if not to reduce it to 2 Pence.

But let us suppose, for a Moment, that the Chances on both Sides are equal; yet even, upon this Supposition, the Alternative and Consequences, are far from being so: For, if the Planters and Merchants are so happy as to get the Better in this Contest, and can maintain the Price of Tobacco at 2 Pence Farthing, the Condition of the Planter will not be better than it is, but still much worse than what is now propos'd to them, which may, without Exaggeration, be reckon'd equal to 2 Pence Half-penny, in the common Course of the Trade: And for the Farmers, they shall still continue in the same State they are now in: But suppose the Planter should be able to raise the Price of his Tobacco to 2 Pence Half-penny, (which in good Earnest, I hold impossible,) even then, every Thing well consider'd, he is still far from being in so good a Condition, as that now propos'd to him by this Plan; and the Farmers will, in that Case, be in no worse Condition than they were in Two Years ago, with the same Power and Means of reducing the Price of Tobacco lower, as then. But if, on the other Hand, the Farmers attain their Ends, of diminishing the Price

(d) If what the Farmers Commissioners buy under 2 Pence Farthing, and even under 2 Pence at London; and what they purchase in the Out Ports under 2 Pence, be brought into the Computation; it will be found upon an Average, they have had the whole of what they purchased the Two last Years, at 2 Pence per Pound.

to 2 Pence, and can purchase the Tobacco from the Merchants, (as some of the richest of * them already offered to give Security to furnish it) at that Price; what will then become of the Condition of the Planter? The 2 Pence so paid, will, in that Case, be no better than 3 Half pence paid agreeable to this Proposal, which would make one 4th of Loss, at least, on the Nett Proceed. To this, it may perhaps be said, that such a Reduction of the Price would make it not worth the Planters while to plant Tobacco, and consequently, turn their Industry to other Manufactures, which might be a public Advantage to the Country in general. This indeed, is an Advantage that might be felt in Three or Four Generations after this, but 'til then, would most certainly produce Effects equal to the greatest Evils, for this and the next Generation at least; more especially for such as are not very rich, and chiefly depend upon the Returns made for their Tobacco.

Nor can it be deny'd, but the Trade from these Colonies to Europe, must be carried on with such Commodities, as produce ready Money in the Markets there: But it is not easy to guess by what Commodity of the Produce of This, or the neighbouring Colony, (which would bear the Freight of so long a Passage) they could so soon propose, to supply so considerable a Diminution in the Quantity of their Tobacco.

It may likewise be objected, That if it is agreed here, to supply the Quantity of Tobacco that the French Farmers yearly want to purchase, at 2 Pence per Pound, upon the Key at London, it will necessarily reduce the Remainder of the Tobacco, which the Farmers do not take off, to the same Price; which must as necessarily make the Planters greater Losers by the Remainder that the French do not take off, than they are Gainers by what they do purchase, especially, as it must pass thro' the Hands of the Merchants, and consequently come to Market loaded with great and heavy Charges: In such a Case, they could blame themselves only, for entering into Contracts, that Occasion so great a Diminution and Loss. But, as this Fixing the Price at 2 Pence, can have no Place, except for that Quantity and Kind of Tobacco, design'd for the French Farmers, who are the only Purchasers capable of that Diminution of Charges, which is the Foundation of this Scheme; if then it be prov'd, that 2 Pence per Pound at the King's Beam, is really better, and produceth more, clear to the Planter, upon the Nett Proceed, than 2 Pence Farthing, in the common Course of this Trade, the Fixing of the Price, can be no Prejudice to any, except those Planters who should refuse to take the same Method. Nor would any (even of those who are under particular Engagements at London,) reject it, if it were once, by Experience, demonstrated to be the best, and the only ready and effectual way of disengaging them from the Obligations they are under. Moreover, the Fixing of this Price, can only effect the Crops of the next and following Years, and can no ways prejudice the Sale of the Tobaccos now at London: For suppose, that of 15 Thousand Hogheads, which the French yearly purchase, 5 Thousand are agreed for here; it is certain, that the Union and Harmony of the Merchants, necessary to keep up the Price of the Tobacco, and to support them against the Farmers, would be much easier preserv'd, if they had no more than 10 Thousand to sell, than if they had 15 Thousand; and they could still support this Harmony better, and act more in Concert, if they had no more than 5 Thousand Hogheads upon their Hands, than if they had 10 Thousand Hogheads: For, nothing can oblige the Farmers to pay a greater Price for their Tobacco, unless they are forc'd to it, by more pressing Want, and Necessity; and this Necessity will be no less pressing, if they want 10 Thousand, than if they wanted 15 Thousand, or any greater Number of Hogheads: So that the Question is reducible to a very simple Point; which of these Two can, with the least Inconveniences wait the Merchants Delay,

the Sale of the Tobacco, or the Farmers suspend the Purchase of it?

These are the Objections that have been made, and which I have, in Part, made to myself, of the Inconveniences that might possibly result from this Scheme: To which, the Answer I have made, will, I presume, be found a sufficient and adequate Solution. If any one is so good as to communicate other reasonable Objections that may have escap'd me, I flatter my self, I shall also be able to answer them: As this Plan is founded upon the most obvious Maxims of common Sense, and the most simple Rules of Arithmetick, there can surely be no solid Objection; except, in as far as I may have expressed myself obscurely; which can easily be corrected.

But it is not sufficient, that a Scheme of this Kind, appear manifestly advantageous, and unattended with Inconveniences and bad Consequences; it is also necessary, that it be practicable: To this Head, as was said before, I presume, may be reduc'd all other Objections that can be form'd against it. But, as this also is a Matter that comes under the Discussion of common Sense, and arithmetical Calculation, it is neither possible to be long deceiv'd, nor to deceive others: And as I am willing and ready to do every Thing in my Power to remove Difficulties, I have, I think, a Right to expect, if the Plan is found good and useful, that such as are interested in the Success of it, will do all that dependeth upon them, to facilitate the Execution thereof. The principal Difficulties objected against it, are these,

First, That it will be no easy Matter to find a proper Person at London, who, for so small a Consideration, as 2 and a Half per Cent. Commission on the selling Price of Tobacco, will take the Trouble to receive and deliver it upon the Key: That there being now no more Profit to be made upon the petty Charges, &c. the Commission will consequently be scarce worth while. I beg Leave to make the following Reflections on this Assertion: That if the Planter were obliged to pay 3, or 3 and a Half per Cent. in the Place of 11, which he now payeth, on the selling Price of the Tobacco, this would make but a very small Deduction upon all the other Benefits propos'd by this Plan; but there will be no Occasion for this: The Commission upon 15 Thousand Hogheads at 2 and a Half per Cent. is above 2 Thousand Pounds; and there is scarce a Merchant in England, rich enough to think such a Commission, either in the Whole, or in Part, unworthy his Acceptance; more especially, as the greatest Part of that Trouble, that the Merchants have formerly had, will, by this Project, be entirely taken away. There shall be no further Occasion of giving Bonds, and procuring Sureties for the Payment of the Duties: The Anxiety and Fatigue of long and troublesome Sales, will then no more give the Merchant any Unbusiness, or draw him from his other Business. Let us suppose, for Example, a Ship of 6 Hundred Hogheads, to be unloaded at the Custom-House, the Attendance of a Clerk for a Day or Two there, for entering and delivering the Tobacco; the keeping a very simple Register of the Weight, is sufficient for this Purpose; and the Commission is about 1 Hundred Pounds Sterling: What Merchant of the best Credit is there, who would refuse to gain 1 Hundred Pounds so easily? Shall not the Planters have their Choice among them? Would not even the Virginia and Maryland Merchants solicit for it?

Secondly, The next Objection is, That it would be impossible to find Ships, since, in all probability, the Merchants would never consent to make their Ships subservient to the Execution of a Project, in all Appearance, contrary to their Interest. That would, no doubt, be impossible, if those of the Virginia and Maryland Merchants were the only Ships fit to carry Tobacco; and even if it were so, they should be very well united, to reject a certain and immediate Profit: But this is not the Case; there are many other Ships to be had;

* Two rich Merchants well known at London, have more than once made this Proposal; provided the Farmers would grant them the Commission, and defer the buying of the Tobacco for three Months.

and it is, I presume, a Thing unheard of in *England*, more than in any other Nation, that a Commodity so near at Hand, and so able to bear the Charge of a good Freight, ever wanted Ships to carry it. If any Scruple, however, should still remain on this Head, and if the Fear or Apprehension of not getting Ships, should prevent any from embracing this Scheme, I shall very willingly save them that Trouble, and undertake to procure them as many as there is Occasion for: So soon therefore, as there is an Agreement made for a certain Number of *Hogheads*, the Ships shall be sent for at such proper Seasons, as the *Tobacco* is ready to be put on board; and as the Ships shall be immediately loaded, as soon as arrived here, and consequently the Freight be reduc'd, it will not, I hope, be thought unreasonable to propose, that what is sav'd on this Article, be divided betwixt the Planter and the Author of this Plan, in Lieu of the Pains and Expences he must undergo in procuring of Ships.

Thirdly, There is another Objection taken, from the great Difficulty, it is alledg'd, they will have, in carrying the *Tobacco* to certain Landings, where it may be conveniently put on board the Ships; which, 'tis said, will put the Planters, who have their Plantations far from the Rivers, to great Labour and Expence. As that Difficulty has been got over in *Virginia*, since all their *Tobacco* is collected into publick *Warehouses*, it can certainly be of no Force, even in *Maryland*, where there are no such Magazines; for, upon the Footing that the *Tobacco-Trade* is at present carried on, the Planter must have been, 'til now, at the Labour and Expence of bringing his *Tobacco* to certain Landings, in order, if not immediately to put it on Ship-board, at least to put it in Places where the Sailors may take it, and carry it to the Ships; so that the additional Trouble and Expence in this Particular, cannot be much more than what it was before. And as it is not necessary that the whole Quantity to be agreed for, be transported into *England*, at one and the same Time, the Intervals of Time, needful to get it in Readiness, shall be agreed upon in such a Manner, that the Ships may not come away from *England*, nor arrive here, except at certain stated Times, in Proportion as their Loading can be got ready, to be immediately put on board. The most active and industrious Planters, or those situated nearest the Rivers, will then have the Advantage of having their *Tobacco* transported and paid sooner than others: As to the Method of establishing commodious *Warehouses*, in Places proper and convenient for collecting the *Tobacco*, the whole Care and Distribution of that, must be left to those who find themselves interested to promote the Execution of this Plan, and know, better than I do, how to settle it.

The Last, and perhaps most material Difficulty, is, to unite so great a Number of Persons, who are Owners of *Tobacco*, to act in Concert, in the Choice of a common Agent at London, to receive the Quantity that every particular Ship must be loaded with: To this I can only say, that I am not so thoughtless, as to flatter my self, that this Scheme will be immediately embraced, by any, but those, who shall find it manifestly for their Advantage: And the same Interest which induceth them to embrace it, will also naturally suggest to them, the Motives and Means to unite in the Choice of proper Factors: And their Success, and Example, will naturally become a Rule and Precedent for others.

If then such as are convinc'd of the Advantages arising from this Plan, will, for a Tryal, engage themselves, by Way of Subscription; or otherwise, to furnish, at a certain Time, and convenient Landing, a certain Number of *Hogheads* of good *Tobacco*, sufficient to load 1, 2, or more Ships; and, at the same Time, agree upon a proper Person to deliver the same, and receive the Money for it, at London; I will, on my Part, oblige my self to find the Ships, and to have the Price of the *Tobacco* paid at the aforesaid Place, immediately upon the Delivery there. By such a Tryal, they can run no other Risque, except that of being considerable Gainers. It is for the common Interest, that the Ships be large, because the transporting of the *Tobacco* in small Ships,

multiplieth the Officers, and consequently encreases the Freight.

To the Particular Reasons, that ought to determine the Inhabitants of the Two Colonies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, in Favour of this Plan, I might add some General ones, that should also entitle it to Protection from the Government: For besides, that it contains nothing but what is strictly agreeable to the Laws of *Great-Britain* in general, and conform to the *Act of Commerce and Navigation* in particular, (since this Trade is still to be carried on as formerly, by Way of *Great-Britain*, by *British Ships* and *Traders*;) it is, perhaps, the only Means now remaining, to prevent, in these Two Colonies, the Discouragement of the Culture of *Tobacco*, whereby *Great-Britain* it self reapeth so great Advantages. It is also, the only Means to prevent the *French* from turning the Industry of their own Colonies, to the propagating of that Commodity, who only wait for Encouragement from their Government; their Soil being, by long and repeated Experience, found every Way proper for it; and some of their Islands now producing *Tobacco* in great Quantities. It will, perhaps, be said, that it will require many Years before they are able to supply their Mother-Country, with the Quantities she wanteth: But it should be considered, they are an industrious People, subsisting upon very little, and that not above 15 Years ago, the same might have been said of the *Sugar-Trade*, wherewith they now supply almost all the Markets of *Europe*, and under-sell the first Promoters of that Commodity. To this Consideration, which deserveth Attention; may be added, That in Consequence of this Scheme, there can be no Abuses (such as have been often complain'd of) of Frauds, in taking the *Draw-back* on *Tobacco*, either not Exported, or Re-landed in some other Places of the Kingdom.

It would be altogether useless, either to repeat or to recapitulate the Advantages that may result from the Success of this Proposal to these Two Colonies: Whoever takes the Pains to examine this Proposal, with Care and Disinterestedness, will easily supply many Things that I have barely hinted at: They will find, that it has its Foundation in Reason; and that it is calculated for the Interest of the Two *Tobacco-Colonies* of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, as much, or more, than for my own, or that of my Constituents. I could also have heartily wish'd to have been able to reconcile this Plan with the Interest of the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Merchants, at London. I have been oblig'd to mention those Errors and Faults, that render the Trade burthensome to these Colonies; but I have also shew'd, with Candour, that they in many Things are the Effects of unfavourable Circumstances, that could not, for the most Part, be changed or altered by them.

Moreover the superfluous Charges, propos'd to be sav'd by this Plan, being such, as they have no Profit upon, this Plan is not so inconsistent with their Interest, as it may be believed. The Commission is, indeed, considerably diminished; but so is the Trouble, and all the other Circumstances, that made the Trade burthensome to the Merchant, also diminished: There are no Bonds to be granted, no Advances of Money to be made, no Anxiety or Trouble about the Sale: Their Ships, if they have a Mind to send them, may, in this Case, be loaded as soon as they arrive, without the Expence of 5 or 6 Months Attendance, or of Craft, and Solicitations. In a Word, it is not to be doubted, but they may reap as great lawful Advantages, from the Trade carried on upon the Plan now propos'd, as they did formerly. There is this only Difference, that it will be now carried on in a Way more certain, and more gainful for the Planters, than before: As to the Farmers General, I have, I think, plainly prov'd, that they do not gain by it 1 8th of a Penny per Pound: Such a small Diminution of the Price they formerly paid, and which they could now have easily procur'd in another Manner at London, is more than ballanc'd by the Advantages acquir'd to the Two *Tobacco Colonies*, by the Execution of this Plan.

The Farmers have made all the Advances towards the Success of it, and even more than could have been expected;

pected; it is then incumbent on the *Planters*, who are chiefly interested in it, to second and facilitate the Execution of a *Proposal*, every Way calculated for their own Good; and the best, undoubtedly, that could have been made to these *Two Colonies*; but at the same Time, perhaps, of such a Nature, as never to be met with, if once refus'd and rejected.

N. B. In the last Article on the Cr. Side of the last Account, and in the Paragraph relating to it, in the Gazette of Friday last; instead of 13 s. 8 d. please to read 1 l. 2 s.

L O N D O N, May 4.

THEY write from Venice, That the Emperor has declared the Duke of Lorraine Generalissimo of his Army in Hungary. A Foreign Minister residing at Constantinople, in a Letter concerning the approaching War with the Russians, expresses himself in the following Manner: *Nothing is seen here but Warlike Preparations carrying on with great Vigour; and indeed nothing less than War will satisfy the People, who complain already, that Hostilities are not begun. There is not the least mention at Constantinople of a Negotiation for Peace with Russia; whatever is done that way, is transacted with the Grand Vizier at Babadahi; and to speak freely, they seem by this Conduct to prepare a Sacrifice beforehand to appease the Fury of the People, whenever the ill Success of Affairs shall make it necessary. That Prime Minister, whose Instructions are very large, is fully sensible of the Difficulty he is under; if he concludes a Peace, by giving up Asoch, he is sure to be made a Victim; nor is his Danger greatly lessen'd, if he advises a War, and the Turks should happen to have the worst of it.*

The Court of Russia have granted the Ministers of the Porte, a Term of Six Weeks to give a final Answer to the last Proposals of Peace; after which, all Treaty is to be at an End, and Hostilities are immediately to begin.

They write from Lisbon, That the Ministers of State and the Lords of the Court being assembled in the King's Apartment, his Majesty told them quickly, *I now inform you, that the Difference I had with the King of Spain is adjusted, and our Reconciliation completed.* It is said the Charge of the English Fleet has been a Million of Cruzadoes to the King, which is nothing in comparison of the Benefit he has received from it; and which his Portuguese Majesty is so sensible of, that when Admiral Norris had his Audience of Leave, he desired him to assure his Britannick Majesty, *That he should never forget the Friendship his Majesty had testified in the late Crisis of Affairs.*

Don Emanuel's Reconciliation and Return to the King his Brother, begins to be talked of, as near at Hand, the Queen Dowager of Spain having written a Letter upon that Head to the Queen of Portugal.

The Negotiations between the Courts of Rome and Madrid, meet with fresh Difficulties daily, his Holiness resolving not to accept the Conditions offer'd him by the Abbot Galliani, as injurious to the Dignity of the Roman See.

The Masters of some French Tartanes having reported at Marseilles, and other Places on the Coasts of Provence and Languedoc, that a contagious Distemper was raging in the Principality of Catalonia, the Magistrates at Marseilles gave immediate Orders, that all Vessels that came from Spain should perform Quarentine, and pass through all the Formalities practised in Cases of a Plague. The Commander at Perpignan having been inform'd of the Measures that had been taken at Marseilles, thought proper, on his Part, to form a Line, by which he cut off all Sort of Communication with Spain by Land, as Marseilles had done by Sea.

From Petersburg, That Major General Heim was sentenc'd to be shot, for neglecting a good Opportunity of attacking the Tartars, by a Party of whom General Leslie was surprized and kill'd, and his Son taken Prisoner. The Turks and Russians are in Motion for an Engagement.

According to our last Advices from Petersburg, Two Russian Frigates had taken in the Euxine Sea, a Turkish Brigantine, bound from Constantinople to Caffa, in Crimea, having 120 Men on board, who were all made Slaves.

It is advis'd from Paris, that the King, by a new Arret, has order'd all the Officers of his Troops, whether in Garrison, or elsewhere, to wear only their Regimental Cloaths, expressly forbidding them to add any superfluous Ornament, or make any Alterations in their Coats, Waistcoats, or any other Part of their Drels, by Gold or Silver Lace, upon Pain of being dismiss'd the Service.

The Ceremony of Baptizing the Dauphin, and the Princesses of France, is fix'd for the Eve of Low Sunday, and Preparations are accordingly making for the same, with all Diligence. The Cardinal of Rohan, grand Almoner of France, is to perform the Office of Baptism, and the Duke and Dutchess of Orleans are to stand Godfather and Godmother to the young Prince.

It is said the Marquis of Vaugrenant, the French Ambassador at Madrid, who is recalled for keeping his Secrets and strong Box no better, is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Fenelon.

By Letters from Paris we are inform'd, That no Dispute was ever carried to such a Height as that between Mont. Charbonnier, and the Surgeons of the City, on Account of his Specifick Remedy for the Venereal Disease; something being published every Day on one Side or the other. 'Tis certain the Surgeons have the greatest Reason to be alarmed; for was it not for that Branch of their Business, Surgery in general would scarce be worth following there.

The young Dutchess of Bourbon is perfectly recovered, to the great Joy of the People, who are infinitely pleas'd to see her abroad again. Nor has her long Illness done the least Injury to her Charming Face, which is fully restored to its former Lustre.

It is now said Prince Charles of Lorraine will be made Vicar General of the Austrian Netherlands, instead of his Brother, who is made Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army in Hungary.

From Ratisbon we learn, That the Evangelick Body had resolv'd to send to the Emperor another Letter, to intreat his Imperial Majesty to grant the Protestants of the Emperor a Redress of their Religious Grievances.

Turin, April 6, On the 1st Inst. the King of Sardinia met at the Foot of the Bridge of Beauvoisin, which separates Savoy from Dauphiny, his Bride, with a great Retinue from Lorraine. She advanced to him with this Compliment: *Sir, I am charmed to see a Prince covered with Laurels, whom I look upon as my Master, and my King.* The King embracing her tenderly, answer'd, *Madam, I desire only to be so over your Heart; I beseech you not to refuse it me.* This Queen is very beautiful, has a fine Shape, and majestic Mien.

We hear from Proske, near Rosenberg, in Poland, That a Famine raged in those Parts; and that a Woman had her Head cut off, for killing and eating her own Infant. That a Peasant and his Family were taken up for having consumed the Flesh of Two small Children, and another of 12 Years old.

*** As I meet with a general Encouragement from the Gentlemen who took this Paper the last Year, whom I have seen or heard from, I intend to carry it on another Year; and shall continue sending them to all my Subscribers, presuming they consent to it, 'till I receive Orders to the contrary.